Impact of Internet on Senior Secondary Learning Students of Kolkata City

(A Special Study to Kolkata District)

A Synopsis

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Doctor of Philosophy degree (Education)

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INTRODUCTION :

The growth and development of the Internet have brought about immeasurable changesin the way we communicate and collect information as well as the choice of communication devices we use. The means of communication have in the recent past proliferated, the reach of communication increased, the cost of communication has itself gone down and more young people are using Internet technologies as “the preferred mode” of communication. The statistical report released by the Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK, 2011) shows ahuge increase in the usage of Internet services amongst registered users. This can be attributedto the lowered cost of Internet connectivity and improved connection speed. Many people in Kenya, the students included, can therefore afford to pay for their Internet connectivity at a relatively small fee. The high-speed Internet connection both at home and in school has provided school-going children with opportunities to use this technology from a very early age. Consequently, this rise in technology use has had positive and negative effects on society. Students in Kenya are increasingly becoming aware of the powerful attribute of the Internet. Secondary school students who fall in the age group of 12-18 years actively use the Internet both inside and outside of the school. There is an increasingly visible effect on the social and study life of such students. The level of Internet usage and impact compared to other Media among secondary school students in schools in Nairobi and surrounding areas because of increased connectivity is investigated. It is also compared with similar findings from Japanese Junior High schools. The study will lead us to a better learned, connected, and participatory society in dealing with technological challenges facing students in Secondary schools. The study draws from the existing literature on social interaction and Information and communication technologies (ICT) to investigate the relationship between social involvement,uses of the Internet (family, work, leisure), and as a tool of preference for social and leisure involvement. In addition, Internet has played a key role in the development of information media and hence making it very attractive to use in social, economic, political, and educationalsectors. However, the rapidity with which children and young people are going online, mobile,and networked media growth are unprecedented in the history of technological innovation. Parents, teachers, and children are fast learning how to use, and find a purpose for Internet usewithin their daily lives. Stakeholders – governments, schools, industry, child welfare organizations, and families – seek to maximize online opportunities while minimizing the riskof harm associated with Internet

use. Children's use of the Internet is hypothesized to depend on the socio-economic status of their household as well as on their age, gender, and country.Although not quite the most popular activity, social networking is arguably the fastest growingonline activity among youth. Certainly, social networking sites (SNS) have attracted widespread attention among children and young people, educators, policymakers, and the wider public. By integrating chats (including Video chats), Instant messaging (IM), contacts, photo albums and blogging functions, SNSs potentially integrate online opportunities and risksmore homogeneously than was previously thought. Notably, comparing Kenya with other developed nations like Japan, the use of technology is widely used not only in classroom but also in other sectors of their economy. A good number of children in Japan have had the opportunity to use computers almost daily. According to Yamamoto et al. (2009), it is observedthat the penetration rate for personal computers in Japan is nearly 71% and cell phones are 88%. This is a clear indication that there in an increasing opportunity for children to use the digital devices on a routine everyday basis at school and at home. Further, Ando et al. (2004) avers that Internet accessibility by school going children in Japan is rated at almost 100%. More-over, Japan's Information and Communication technology (ICT) education policy dubbed "The e-Japan Priority Policy program", announced policies enabling the provision of an IT environment in all schools. On the other hand, a very small percentage of school-going children in Kenya have access to computers and Internet services. Most of the schools that havecomputers are mainly found in the urban or peri-urban areas. The 2010 survey on ICT capacities and capabilities of secondary schools in Kenya by the Ministry of Education Scienceand technology indicates that only 27% of the children in secondary schools aged (14-17yrs) have access to computer and Internet services (National Council for Science and Technology, 2010). However, the survey also showed that of the students in schools that have access to computer and Internet service, at least 55% of the students - 10 - had access to computer out ofschool, with 48% of these linked to the Internet. It further showed that those with computer inhouse where they live, 23% had computers in their own rooms, 26% of these were linked to Internet or web. Some students used computers elsewhere, mainly at the cyber cafes or at friend's place. This is a strong indication that there is a positive trend amongst the student population to embrace ICT regardless of the unavailability of these services in school set ups. Kenya's ICT infrastructure has been steadily improving over the last 10 years. The development and adoption of ICT policy by the government has provided numerous opportunities for people to use these technologies in their daily lives.

Although Kinuthia (2009)seems to agree that the cost of adopting ICT including acquiring hardware and software, setting up telecommunication networks, the maintenance and repair of facilities is often prohibitive for developing nations. The Commission communication of Kenya in their report (CCK, 2011). However, indicate that more people in third world countries such as Kenya are enjoying the benefits of lowered cost of digital gadgets such as cell phones and subsequently going online at extremely low charges.

However, while there is a great deal of knowledge regarding the impact of the Internet on the learning of the senior secondary schools in Kolkata, there is not much information on how theInternet is being used by students in developing countries such as India, especially in secondaryschools. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the extent to which the Internet is used by secondary school students in Kolkata. This information is crucial in ensuring that there is effective utilization of the Internet within schools as the Internet is recognized as a tool thatwill improve students' academic performance in the education sector if utilized correctly.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Books-**

- Statistics in Psychology and Education: S.K. Mangal
- Educational Research: John W Creswell
- Research in Education, 10th Edition : Best & Kahn
- Methodology of Educational Research: Lokesh Koul
- Research Methodology Methods and Techniques: C. R. Kothari
- Research Methodology, A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners: Dr. Ranjit Kumar
- Research Methodology in Behavioural Sciences: S.K. Mangal, Shubhra Mangal

2. **Thesis-**

1. **Internet Use Among Secondary School Students And Its Effects On Their Learning**
2. **Internet Usage And Its Effect On Senior High School Students In Internet Usage And Its Effect On Senior High School Students In Bantama Sub-Metro In Kumasi Metropolis Of Ghana Bantama Sub-Metro In Kumasi Metropolis Of Ghana**
3. **The Use Of Internet By High School Students For Educational Purposes In Respect To Their Learning Approaches**
4. **The Effect Of The Internet Use On High School Students: A Case Study Of Pattani Province Of Thailand**
5. **The Effect Of Internet On The Academic Performance Of Secondary School Students**

3. **Journals -**

1. Internet Use Among Secondary Schools' StudentsAnd Its Effects On Their Learning- Almasi, M., Machumu, H., & Zhu, C. (2017).
2. Factors Enhancing Student Academic Achievement In Public Mixed Day Secondary Schools In Kisumu East District Kenya- Ahawo, H. (2009).
3. Internet Use And Academic Performance: An Interval Approach- María Ladrón De Guevara Rodríguez, Luis Alejandro Lopez-Agudo, Claudia Prieto-Latorre & Oscar David Marcenaro-Gutierrez
4. A Study Of Relationship Between Internet Usage And Study Habits Of Higher Secondary Students- Ms.Jashandeep Kaur1, Dr . Kuldeep Kaur

4. **Magazine -**

- British Journal of Educational Technology
- Canadian Journal of Learning and Technology
- EdTech Magazine
- Educational Technology Research and Development
- Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-based Learning
- Australian Journal of Educational Technology (AJET)

5. **WeblinkesWeblinkes -**

1. **https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313843142_Internet_use_among_secondary_school_students_and_its_effects_on_their_learning**
2. **https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332877078_Internet_access_and_usage_by_secondary_school_students_in_Morogoro_Municipality_Tanzania/figures?lo=1&utm_source=google&utm_medium=organic**
3. **https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042810003368**
4. **https://www.iprojectmaster.com/education/final-year-project-materials/the-effect-of-internet-on-the-academic-perfprmanc-of-secondary-school-students**

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

My research work is based on the following objectives: -

- To study the uses of the Internet impact on improving learning.
- To study of the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Gender.
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Academic Stream.
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to the language of instruction.
- To study find out the relation between the Internet and learning.
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Economic Status of the Students
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Parents Educational
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Changes of Syllabus
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to Basic knowledge of Computer.
- To study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to depend on the Internet usage improves social life.
- To Study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due to previous knowledge.
- To Study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due Addictive internet usage decreases face to face relationship with family.
- To Study the use of Internet Impact on Learning varies due Spending hour on using the internet by the respondents.

FIELD OF RESEARCH:

My field of research is Kolkata City the details of its various areas are as follows: -

- **Geographical Area:** Calcutta/Kolkata stands on the Eastern Bank of River Ganga. The tail end of river Ganga flows by the side of Kolkata before it reaches Bay of Bengal about 180 Km. downstream from Kolkata. The Vital Statistics of a capital city, called by the British Raj as The Jewel of the East, and remained its capital till 1911, Kolkata is now the capital of West Bengal a state of India.
- **Historical area:** Fort William, citadel of Calcutta (now Kolkata), named for King William III of England. The British East India Company's main Bengal trading station was moved from Hooghly (now Hugli) to Calcutta in 1690 after a war with the Mughals.
- **Demographic Area: Kolkata** (also known as **Calcutta** which was the official name until 2001) is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal. It is on the eastern bank of the Hooghly River 80 km (50 mi) west of the border with Bangladesh. It is the primary business, commercial, and financial hub of Eastern India and the main port of communication for North-East India. According to the 2011 Indian census, Kolkata is the seventh-most populous city in India, with a population of 45 lakh (4.5 million) residents within the city. It is a part of Kolkata Metropolitan Area (or known as Greater Kolkata) which has a population of over 1.41 crore (14.1 million) residents making it the third-most populous metropolitan area in India. In 2021, the Kolkata metropolitan area crossed 1.5 crore (15 million) registered voters. The Port of Kolkata is India's oldest operating port and its sole major riverine port. Kolkata is regarded as the cultural capital of India. Kolkata is the second largest Bengali-speaking city after Dhaka. It has the highest number of Nobel among all cities in India.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The study adopted the mixed (Qualitative and Quantitative) and survey method of study used by the researcher. In the end, the use of both approaches produced more in-depth and comprehensive information.The design of the study was a descriptive research design of the survey type. A survey approach was employed to enable the researcher to collect data to describe and interpret existing practices and attitudes among others in the population (Creswell, 2009). Also is survey design helped the researcher collect evidence about the existing condition to help generalization. In this research, the researcher used a quantitative survey research method.

Considering the nature of my study topic and research activity, survey and descriptive research methods will be employed. I have created a research structure in order to make the research work I have done on this issue systematic, authentic, and dependable. In order to gather information for the research, questionnaire (Tools) and interview scheduling will be employed as the main research methods.

As a secondary source, a variety of websites linked to the study topic, books, thesis will be used in order to make the research effort methodical, effective, reliable, and logical.

SAMPLING METHOD & DESIGN OF SAMPLES:

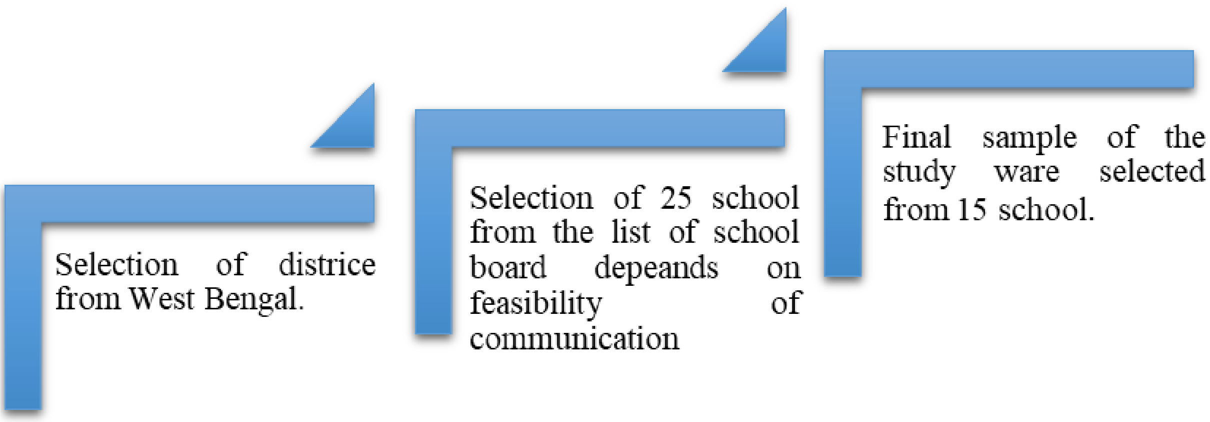
In any investigation, the group of all items, objects, or individuals under study is called ‘population’ or ‘universe’. For all purposes of determining population characteristics, instead of enumerating the entire population, some items of the population called a sample, are observed. Then the sample characteristics are utilized to approximately determine or estimate the population. For example, on examining the sample product, we arrive at a decision of purchasing or rejecting that product. There will be surely some error in such an approximationwhich is inherent and unavoidable in any and every sampling scheme. But samples result in considerable gains in terms of time, money, accuracy, and effort. Drawing a sample of some predetermined size from an entire population is not child’s play. There must be a systematic plan to choose the sample items. This plan or technique of drawing a sample is known as sample design or sample plan or sampling technique. Researchers have suggested various sample designs. One research situation may be different from another, therefore, a simple random sample, though most popular, may not be suitable in each case. Depending on the requirement of a situation one can choose one of the following sample designs: 1. Purposive orJudgment Sampling 2. Simple Random Sampling 3. Stratified Random Sampling 4. SystematicSampling 5. Cluster Sampling 6.

Area Sampling 7. Multi-stage Sampling 8. Multi-phase Sampling.

The researcher wants to use a simple random sample in this study. At first, a researcher approached all the secondary schools situated in Kolkata. Then those schools respond earlier and want to participate in this study researcher includes those schools as a sample.

Bashed on the category data will be collated	
Gender	**Male**
	Female
Medium of instruction	**Bengali**
	English
Major stream	**Arts**
	Science
	Commerce
Family Income	**Less than 1 lac**
	1 Lac to 3lac
	3 lac and above

Sampling Criteria:



Probably Sample distribution:

Category	English	Bengali
Boys	100	100
Girls	100	100
Total	200	200

CHAPTERIZATION:

To present the entire research work systematically, it will be divided into the following chapters and presented –

Chapter –I

Introduction of research Study

Chapter – II

Review of Literature

Chapter –III

Concept of internet, origin, Uses of internet in various types of media- print media and electronic

Chapter –IV

Impact of internet on personal and social life of students - an analytical study

Chapter –V

Impact of internet on Education, Economic, Employment, Career Development of students- an analytical study.

Chapter –VI

Summary, Concussion, and Suggestion

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Appendix

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S.K. Mangal, Shubhra Mangal Research Methodology, A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners: X

S.K. Mangal, Shubhra Mangal Research Methodology in Behavioural Sciences

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Almasi, M., Machumu, H., & Zhu, C. (2017). Internet use among secondary schools' studentsand its effects on their learning. INTED2017 Proceedings, 1(March), 2379–2390. https://doi.org/10.21125/inted.2017.0680

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